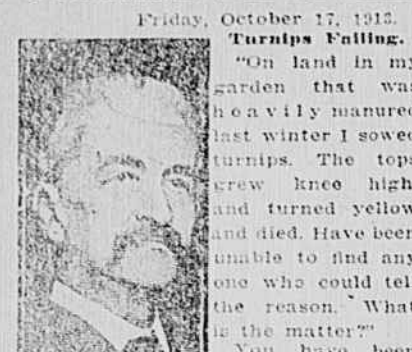


# WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



Friday, October 17, 1913.  
**Turnips Failing.**  
"On land in my garden that was heavily manured last winter I sowed turnips. The tops grew knee high and turned yellow and died. Have been unable to find any one who could tell the reason. What is the matter?"  
You have been

W. F. Massey, feeding that garden with stable manure only, and it has gotten deficient in phosphorus and potassium. The tops grow large because of the excess of nitrogen, but there was not enough of the mineral matters to maintain growth and make turnips. On my garden I use manure, and then every spring add a mixture of 10 per cent potash and 5 per cent phosphate sold at a rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, and in this way get balanced fertilizer, and turnips and all other crops grow well. Manuring a garden with only stable manure will get an excess of nitrogen, and not enough of the other minerals to maintain growth. Next spring give the garden the heavy dressing of acid phosphate and potash and leave out the manure for one reason and note the effect, and I think you will find that I am right.

The growers usually prepare the land in January, run out deep furrows five feet apart and fill them half-full of New York stable manure. This is let to get somewhat rotted by planting time. At planting time they apply in the furrows about 1,000 pounds an acre of a fertilizer analyzing 7 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent phosphate and 5 per cent potash. They bed this and slightly flatten in the beds and drill the seed in a continuous row. Then after a stand is secured and the plants are about an inch high, they thin out to two plants in a hill, twenty inches apart, and they start to run scatter a small handful of nitrate of soda around each hill and cultivate clean as long as the crop can get through. The crop is often followed by late Irish potatoes, and some sow crimson clover all over the cucumber patch for a winter cover, and grow no late crop. What an acre will produce is far more than is generally sold, since the crop is left to drop before they are all gathered. But with good culture an acre will yield 1,000 bushels, but if you sell 500 bushels you will do well. You can ship the crop to buyers at the station or shipped in carloads by the produce exchange that has its traveling agents taking order for carloads. Some large growers, who can ship in carloads, ship their cukes, but most of the growers sell at the station and plant various strains of the White Spine cucumber.

**A Farm Rotation.**  
Piedmont, N. C.: "I have some land of mellow clay and some sand, cleared in 1911 and cultivated in corn in 1912, followed by wheat. Yield about six bushels an acre. I propose to turn under in two or three weeks and sow to crimson clover and rye to be turned for corn and cotton next spring. Can get ground phosphate rock for \$1.50 a ton f. o. b. Pleasant, Tenn. Would this be available and what amount would an acre need? Another field, cleared at same time, was not cultivated till this spring, when it was planted to corn, and I expect to follow with wheat. A good plan for the rotation of this land would be appreciated." On new land, and after peas and clover, you can use the ground rock phosphate profitably. I would plant a three-field or three-year rotation, and instead of wheat would sow oats altogether as winter grain. I let the land into better grass, but I think it does not pay to grow six bushels of wheat per acre and your land can be brought up to making profitable crops. Starting with corn, I would sow peas among the corn at last working. Cut the corn and turn it into hay, and then if the corn is not rank, disk them down and make the soil as fine as possible and sow two bushels of oats an acre in September. Use the phosphate on the oats 400 pounds an acre, and follow the oats with peas and then the peas with crimson clover on pea stubble and in the spring turn the clover under. Fertilize the cotton well, broadcast and plant on the level and cultivate shallow and level. At first picking, sow crimson clover among the cotton and during the winter get out of this clover all the manure made from the feeding of the pea hay, clover and oats straw, and turn it all under in spring for corn, and repeat the rotation. It will not be long before you will be able to make profitable crops all over the land.

**Curing Hams and Shoulders.**  
Piedmont County, N. C.: "I read your talk with the farmers with a great deal of pleasure and the advice always very opportune. I am now writing to ask if you can advise me the best way to cure bacon to prevent its getting rancid. I farm in a small way and have a few hogs to kill. I can make the hams very well, but the sides and shoulders always get rancid and strong by spring, when I want to use the meat for cooking meats in the old Virginia way. Will you give your reply in 'Times-Dispatch'?"

It makes little or no difference in the curing of hams and shoulders. In my business I was found to be rancid, but the meat, but found years ago that smoking in hams is the better. I make my hams strong enough to float a fresh egg in the water, and I put it into this brine, the hams and shoulders in separate casks from the middles and jowls. The meat stays in this brine four days to draw the blood. In this brine I add one ounce of saltpetre to 100 pounds of meat, and one pint of black molasses, and one pint of molasses. It is then taken out and well smoked with hickory wood and green cedar wood. When properly smoked I paint the hams and shoulders over with a mixture of black molasses and black pepper. Wrap them in heavy paper and put in cotton bags and dip these in lime wash, and hang in a dark smokehouse, hook end down. The spare ribs are cured without the backbone is eaten from the pickle. It is a good plan to pack the sides and jowls down in a box with oats in the dark smokehouse, to keep the fly from them. Now this is my way to make good bacon and my hams were as good as Smithfield, when I was making them. But now, living in the city, I am not curing any meat, but I find that if I want good sausage, I must

buy the meat and make it at home, for the butcher I have ever seen makes sausage such as we make at home. So nowadays all my meat handling is merely making sausage.

**A Preacher Wants Advice.**  
"I have bought a good farm in the Piedmont section, and would like to have some advice in regard to it. Have been preaching for twenty-five years, but have never had any interest in the farm, and have tried to keep my eyes open in traveling around. What do you think of the following crop rotation for that section: Corn, with soja beans in the middle; wheat in the fall, then wheat followed by peas, and the peas by crimson clover; clover cut for feed and followed by corn and soja beans? I want to get to raising cattle as fast as possible, but will have to go slow. Have not decided on whether beef or dairy. Do you suppose that it will pay to lime the land? Do you think it has ever been limed? Do you know anything about the lime farm of the Marlboro Company, Roanoke, Va.? They profess to have a very high percentage of lime carbonate. How about Mellottus, or sweet clover? I have heard it is very spoken of, both for hay and pasture. Will it be all right to sow it in the spring? What do you think of sowing winter oats and Canada field peas early in spring? Will you go to live on the farm in December?"

As to your crop rotation, I have to say that I have never tried the soja beans in corn, and from what I have seen I would prefer to use the Whip-poorwill peas in the corn. Then I would cut the corn at maturity, when the shocks turn brown, and cure it in shocks, tying the tops of the shocks well. Then, if the peas are rank, I would mow them for hay, and disk the ground and harrow it as fine as possible and drill wheat at 40 pounds of acid phosphate. Break the stubble well after harvest and sow peas again for hay, and disk the pea stubble again for wheat as before. Follow this wheat with peas again for hay, and sow the clover in the fall, and turn the whole under for pea stubble, and on it during the winter spread all the manure as fast as you can, and repeat the rotation. What you need for feed can be grown on the pea stubble after the corn is gathered and the stover hauled off. It will pay better to use the crimson clover for the corn than to cure it for hay. Then feed all the forage made. Test your soil for acidity, as I have suggested, with blue litmus paper, and if it is acid, as it probably is, you should give a coat of 1,000 bushels of lime after plowing for corn and harrow it in. If the soil at Roanoke is acid, the percentage of lime carbonate claims is sold at a reasonable price, it may pay to use it at a rate of a ton an acre. You can get ground limestone in bulk in carloads for \$1 a ton, and I would hardly value a ton higher. So far as my experience goes, cattle do not do well on Mellottus, and we can do far more and better with cowpeas and crimson clover, both as feed and soil improvement. I cannot see that for Virginia there is any advantage in the sweet clover. Yellow clover is not so good at all. Canada peas and oats are a very good forage crop in the North, but here they are very uncertain. We have crops better suited to our climate. Cowpeas in summer, and crimson clover in winter make a good team for feed and soil improvement as we can get here. They cannot grow our peas and winter oats in Canada, and they cannot grow crimson clover. They grow the oats and Canada peas in spring, while the cowpeas produce the crop a success. Better stick to the crops suited to the climate.

**Growing Sweet Potatoes.**  
"I have had fine success in a small way with sweet potatoes, selling them in my home town. Have sold \$20 worth from three-quarters of an acre. Will it pay me to grow them on a large scale? I live in North Carolina. The kinds of sweet potatoes that you sell and sell at home will not sell in the North, as the Northern people have not learned how to cook a Southern boiling of sweet potatoes."

You would have to grow for the Northern markets either the Big Stem Jersey or the Nansmond yellow or red. Now, whether it will pay you or not, I am unable to say. Over here in the great sweet potato growing section, the crop pays very well, and much money has been made in the growing and shipping of the potatoes. But the growing of them has the great advantage of a good crop, produce exchange, that does all the selling and shipping, and the potatoes are always sold before they are shipped, and no commission man has anything to do with them. Growing sweet potatoes where the business has not extended always handicaps the grower, and the chances are decidedly against a single grower in this section. Truck growing is always most successful, and there is a whole community engaged in it. Then, by co-operative organization the growers can get better freight rates, and can ship always in carloads on orders taken by traveling salesmen. Then, too, here there is always a number of buyers at the railroad stations ready to give fair prices on the spot and having cash, and as these buyers are in competition with each other, they give usually as fair prices as could be expected. You are making sweet potatoes pay as part of your farm operations, and selling in the home market. I would stick to that and not risk a larger area. If you grow more than your home market will take at once, you can have a curing-house and keep them through the winter and spring and get better prices for them. In fact, you can keep a supply for sale all the year round, with a good curing-house, for in such houses they are often kept till new potatoes come in.

**Ground Phosphate Rock.**  
My correspondents keep writing in regard to the value of the pulverized phosphate rock. I have written of this several times I believe, but farmers do not seem to read carefully. The raw rock will run 30 or more per cent of phosphate acid. But it is in an unavailable state. The advantage is that it is a lime combination and to some extent tend to keep the soil sweet. But, as I have said heretofore, it is a fine thing for a good farmer, but a very poor one for a poor farmer. That is the man who maintains and increases the humus in his soil can use the rock phosphate profitably, but the man who is simply trying to get more crops out of a run-down soil through applying fertilizers, can get very little result from the raw phosphate rock. It is valuable to mix in stable manure, and it has been found that a little as forty pounds in a ton of manure nearly doubled its efficiency in crop production. Go to farming well and always have a sod to turn for a good crop, and you can use the phosphate rock profitably. I hope that several liquidators will take this as a reply.

## BROUGHTON WILL RESIGN ON SUNDAY

In Nearly Forty Years of Service Builds Up Largest Sunday School in World.

TO VISIT NEPHEW IN LONDON  
Program for North Carolina Teachers' Assembly Is Announced in Raleigh.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Raleigh, N. C., October 16.—Elected to the superintendency of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday school in this city in 1876, two years after the school was organized, and in continuous service since that time, N. B. Broughton, of this city, retires next Sunday, and will be succeeded by his nephew, J. M. Broughton, Jr., well-known young lawyer of Raleigh. During his long service as superintendent, Mr. Broughton made for himself a really international reputation as a Sunday school superintendent. He built up the school here from seventy-five scholars to 15,000 today, made for his school the reputation of being the most progressive and largest in existence. His retirement is on the advice of his physicians. He expects to go to London soon and spend some time with his nephew, Dr. Len G. Broughton, the famous pastor of Christ Church, London. Then he will make a tour of Europe, especially the Holy Land.

The Norfolk-Southern Railroad Company has awarded the contract for the erection of commodious depots at North Charlotte, Duncan and Norwood, on the line of the Raleigh, Charlotte and Southern division, here to-day, and linking of which is being pushed with all possible dispatch by the Norfolk-Southern.

Governor Craig and his military staff will go to Charlotte on Saturday for the Mecklenburg Fair. There is movement on foot to have a half dozen or more military companies there for a big military feature in connection with the fair and the presence of Governor Craig.

Commissions were issued to-day to J. V. Price and H. J. Walker, of Rockingham; James Mayes, of Orange, and N. B. Harris, of Person County, as game wardens, their terms being "during good behavior and until successors are appointed."

The program for the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, to be in session here November 25-26, was perfected and announcement made here to-day. Special stress is to be put on rural life and rural education, and two of the principal addresses on these subjects will be by Dr. J. D. Eggleston, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and President E. C. Branson, of the Georgia State Normal, at Athens, both high authorities on these subjects. There will also be a special address by Dr. William Hard Kilpatrick, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, on the Montessori system of elementary education. The address of welcome for the opening night will be by W. W. Bailey, of the response by Dr. J. V. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. There will also be an address on that evening by Governor Craig. The assembly sermon will be delivered on Sunday afternoon by Dr. Neal L. Anderson, of the First Presbyterian Church, Winston-Salem. The president of the assembly is Professor A. C. Reynolds, principal of Culpeper Institute, who presides that the subject of his annual address will be "A Professional Standard for Teachers and How to Attain and Retain Such Standards."

Growing President Graham, of the University of North Carolina, is to deliver an address before the assembly. On Friday evening there will be a special ceremony for the presentation to the state of a bronze bust of Dr. Calvin H. Wiley, honored as the father of North Carolina's public school system. A year oil portrait of Dr. J. V. Joyner was presented, and next year the purpose is to present a portrait of former State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. C. Scarborough.

## May Help You if Lungs Are Affected

Proper diet, fresh air and temperate habits are beneficial to persons suffering from Lung Trouble, but in a great many instances reports show that the addition of a medicine for this affection has materially helped in bringing about recovery. For more than fifteen years Eckman's Alternative, a medicine for Lung Trouble, has accomplished good results. Read what it did in this case:

Madison Lake, Minn.  
"Gentlemen: In December, 1908, March, 1909, and September, 1909, I was taken with hemorrhages of the lungs which confined me several weeks, each time to my bed. My doctor advised me to go West. In November I started for Denver. After my arrival I met Michael Brody, who, upon learning of my condition, urged me to take Eckman's Alternative. I kept on making medicine and improved fast. In March, 1910, I returned home. I am entire well, have a good appetite and sleep well. When I left Denver my weight was 139 pounds. I now weigh 165, my normal weight. I thank God and your Alternative for my better health."  
(Affidavit) PAUL L. FARNACHT.  
(Above abbreviated; more on request.)

Eckman's Alternative has been proven by many years' test to be most efficacious for severe Lung Affections, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Stubborn Coughs, and in rebuilding the system. Contains no narcotics, poisons or harmful drugs. For sale by Fragle Drug Co. and other leading druggists. Write the Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet telling of recoveries and additional evidence. Advertisement.

**Combination Squares**  
With Centre Head.....\$1.35  
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The Answer Book saves time, labor and money. You can easily carry it around with you, with the picture pasted inside.

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Booklovers' Contest Editor,  
The Times-Dispatch.  
Inclosed find 40 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles and the seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures.  
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Street and No.....  
City..... State.....

The principal features in connection with this contest are copyrighted by the Booklovers' Contest Company, San Francisco, Cal.

## SYNODICAL UNION ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. J. Calvin Stewart, of Richmond, Chosen President—Next Meeting at Bristol.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Charlottesville, Va., October 16.—The ninth annual meeting of the Virginia Synodical Union of the Virginia Presbyterian Synod, embracing all the presbyteries in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, came to a close late this afternoon, following a young people's meeting, presided over by Mrs. S. D. Walton, of Farmville, made a report on the Blue Ridge Conference, and Miss Branch Blinn, of Richmond, spoke on "The Girl and the Church."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. Calvin Stewart, of Richmond; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. O. DeLoach, of Richmond (East Hanover); Mrs. J. Mac Smith, of Danville (Roanoke); Miss Maud Kinler, of Lynchburg (Montgomery); Mrs. R. E. DeLoach, of Norfolk (Norfolk); Mrs. J. Ernest Thompson, of Charlottesville, Va. (Kanawha); Mrs. A. B. Rixey, of Falls Church, of Washington, were married last night at the Episcopal Church at Falls Church by Rev. S. A. Wallis, D. D., of the Episcopal Theological Seminary. The bride was attended by Miss Roberta Lee Jackson, and the bridesmaids were Misses Warren, Elizabeth and Josephine Ramage and

the punch bowl. Mr. and Mrs. Savage left on the 10 o'clock train for a bridal trip North, and upon their return will make their home at the corner of Prince Edward and Amelia Streets. The groom is auditor of the Piedmont, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, with headquarters in this city. Many out-of-town guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Embrey entertained at bridge Tuesday night in honor of the out-of-town guests. At the wedding, and last night an elegant entertainment was given in honor of Miss Yates and Mr. Savage by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith Shepherd.

**White-Hissey.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Alexandria, Va., October 16.—Miss Lillian Louise Rixey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Rixey, of Falls Church, and Frederick H. White, of Washington, were married last night at the Episcopal Church at Falls Church by Rev. S. A. Wallis, D. D., of the Episcopal Theological Seminary. The bride was attended by Miss Roberta Lee Jackson, and the bridesmaids were Misses Warren, Elizabeth and Josephine Ramage and

the ushers were Howard W. Smith, Frank R. Lake, J. T. Tolman and Merle E. Mott.

**Cramer-James.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Crewe, Va., October 16.—A quiet home wedding was celebrated in the home of Edward Cramer on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, when his daughter, Miss Cora Lee Cramer, became the bride of Harry Richard James. They left on the westbound train for a wedding tour.

**Invitations Issued.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Pulaski, Va., October 16.—Mrs. James Templeton Darst has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary 31st, to Hensel Eckman. The wedding will take place on the evening of October 20 at 7 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church.

**Shelton-Rutledge.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Eureka Mills, Va., October 15.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rutledge, of Lunenburg County, was the scene yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock of a

## WHAT THE CATALOGUE IS

The catalogue is a list of over 5,000 book titles, with the names of authors, especially compiled for this contest and copyrighted by the Booklovers' Contest Company, San Francisco, Cal. From this collection of book titles the 77 titles represented by the 77 pictures that appear in the contest are selected. THUS ALL THE 77 CORRECT TITLES ARE IN THE CATALOGUE. No more valuable aid could be given to a contestant than the catalogue furnished. Suppose a picture represents a battlefield in which a company of cavalry is riding down an infantry command. Suppose that picture was drawn to represent the title, "Overcome by the Cavalry." Well, if you have a catalogue you will not have to know, to begin with, that such a title exists. Use your ingenuity in figuring out what title that picture might represent. Then look in your catalogue to see if such titles are listed there. If you do not find one of your possible titles in the catalogue, then you can be sure that the title is not correct.

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